Amusements Co-Night.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-" Monte Cristo." Casino-8-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." OSMOPOLITAN-8-" Old Shipmates." DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-" Seven-Twenty-Eight."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-" Pirates of Penzance." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Streets of New-York." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-" Siberia." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8-" Micaela."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs. Win-

NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Thatcher, Primrose and West's

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-4na Francisco THALIA THEATRE-S-" Countess Dubarry." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" McSoriey's Infla ion."
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Business Nonces.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The address in reply to the speech from the throne was agreed to in committee and known as the "Black Hand" are made public. = A plot against the life of Lord Hartington, the English War Secretary, has been discovered. Papers have been seized by the police in a railway station near Dublin. === The Netherlands Ministry have resigned.

Congress.-The President sent to the Senate vesterday several important New-York nominations. Messrs. Mahone and McDill were appointed public opinion is strangely at fault. Mr. Woodto the conference committee on the Tariff bill in place of Messrs. Bayard and Beck; the Sundry Judge Folger's acceptance of the Saratoga nom-Civil Appropriation bill was considered. === 1n | ination, and did not hesitate to express it. the House the conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to; the River and Harbor bill was considered; the General Deficiency bill was passed.

DOMESTIC .- "Jere" Dunn shot and killed "Jim" Elliots in Chicago last evening. = Thomas W. Palmer was elected United States Senator in Michigan. === Three cadets were dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy yesterday. ==== A reception was given to ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, in New-Orleans. === The New-Jersey Senate confirmed nearly all the Governor's nominations. Astatement of the assets and liabilities of the Augustinian Society, in Lawrence, Mass., was made public. == The Cleveland Furnace Company failed with liabilities of \$90,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The nominations of New-York officers by the President caused no surprise yesterday. === The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby lectured on "The Glory and the Shame of New-York." The taking of testimony in theinquest into the Fourth Street School disaster was closed. There was no solution of the Statan Island shooting mystery, === Salm: Morse was held for trial. = The Rev. Dr. Behrends was installed in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Mrs. Quinquiner, who killed Houvet, the cook, was committed to the Tombs, - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 84.02 cents. = Stocks were active in spots, and generally were higher, and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with higher law like that unless he prefers life in an insane temperatures. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48°: lowest, 26°; average, 3578°.

Dr. Howard Crosby's address on "The Glory and Shame of New-York," a full report of which we print this morning, will be found to contain much to stimulate local pride, not a little to discourage that pleasing feeling, and a great deal of food for serious and profitable

The Conference Committee on the Tariff, after a protracted period of reconstruction, got to work at last yesterday, and at midnight had not yet completed its task. The members of the committee will be taking unwarrantable risks with the most important work of this session if they do not agree and report to the two Houses early to-day.

It will be seen from our local columns that a patent fire-escape was successfully operated yesterday at one of the up-town hotels. Mr. Emerson once said that he had no difficulty in buying cement that would mend china while the "agent" remained in the house, but that he never succeeded in obtaining any that would mend after the agent had departed. We trust that those who purpose putting their trust in this fire-escape will not have a similar experience. It certainly worked to a charm yesterday.

The Democratic members of the United necks. They know the penalty for crime and States Senate thoroughly accomplished one thing yesterday. They demonstrated their determination to stand in the way of any action whatever upon the Tax and Tariff bill On no other theory can their refusal to serve upon the conference committee which had that matter of overshadowing importance afraid the Government hanged a lunatic when under consideration be explained. Their osten- it hanged him. If the California law had been | the gentlemen who afterward "abode in the sible reason for declining to serve is a transpa- in force in the District of Columbia we doubt if he rent and ridiculous sham, serving no other pur- would ever have discovered that he was insane

brought it forward realized that they were utterly without valid excuse for their cowardly conduct. The people are watching their public servants at Washington very closely these days, and can be depended upon to fix the responsibility for any failure to carry out their wishes precisely where it belongs.

Three of the young gentlemen who were members of the class at Annapolis Academy that was found guilty of insubordination would seem to remain stiff-necked and rebellious. They decline to express regret for what has happened. Accordingly they have been dropped from the rolls of the Academy and the United States Navy most likely will know them no more forever. Perseverance in well-doing is a most commendable thing. But perseverance in the maintenance of a stiff upper lip that became stiff in insubordination is not so commendable.

We publish this morning a protest against the passage of the Five Cent Fare bill bearing the signatures of many of the leading business men of this city. This bill, notwithstanding its great importance, was rushed through the Legislature without time being afforded to consider the grave questions involved in it. Those who sign this protest characterize it as a breach of faith on the part of the State and an attack upon the rights of property. This is a serious charge, but those who make it are accustomed to weigh their words. It is for the Governor, after a full hearing, to decide whether such a measure, passed in such a way, might not appropriately be sent back to the Legislature for the consideration it has not vet given it.

Some important testimony was elicited yesterday before Coroner Levy in his investigation into the cause of the heart-rending disaster at the German Catholic school. Particularly worthy of prompt attention on the part of whom it may concern were the statements made by the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He expressed the opinion, as the result of his examination, that twenty-six out of the thirtyfour parochial school buildings in the city were defective; that seven out of the ten Home for the Friendless school buildings were defective; that fifteen out of the eighteen Children's Aid Society school buildings were defective; and that all the buildings, four in number, occupied by the Hebrew schools, were defective. And when the Superintendent came to define what he meant by a "defective" building, he showed that he meant a building which was in a condition that invited and rendered easy the repetition of the German Catholic school tragedy. The warning has been sounded. Woe to those who have the care of these defective school buildings if it is disregarded.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. The President made a number of important appointments yesterday. He might easily have done worse or done better. The transfer of Mr. Graham from the Surveyorship to the Naval Office and the promotion of Mr. Benedict will be approved, since it is efficiency and experience in the public service and not party or factional services that are rewarded. The nomination of Mr. Burt to be Chief Examiner to the Civil Service Commission would arouse more enthusiasm were it not for the fact that, since it promotes him out of an \$8,000 position to a \$3,000 position, it is properly to be regarded as reducing the rank of an official of the highest character and of the first order of capacity.

Mr. Root, the nominee for District-Attorney, is a reputable lawyer; but if Mr. Woodford is removed in mid-term for other reasons than those that make for political revenge, then ford had his own view of the propriety of And then, too, he managed to hurt Mr. Brewster's rather sensitive feelings. Now he goes out before his time. The appointment of ex-Congressman Smart to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Troy District is purely political and means nothing worthier than the bestowal of a portion of pap upon a zealous disciple of John F. Smyth, who for many months has been holding up his plate. And so with the other appointments. Some are wise, some otherwise.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

Insane murderers are likely to be scarce in California hereafter if the proposed new law is adopted. Its provisions remind one of the darkey's coon-trap-they are designed to cotch" the animal both "agwine' and acomin'." If a man accused of murder makes a plea of in- perfect. sanity, he is to be examined first on that point. If the examination declares him sane, he is then tried for murder, and his first plea is to count as an aggravation of his offence. If the examination declares him to be insane, he is to be sent to a mad-house for life and is not to be released unless his sanity at the time of his crime is established, in which event he is to be at once put on trial for his crime. There is no inducement for a murderer to plead insanity under a asylum to hanging. By pleading not guilty and standing his trial an accused murderer might get free on the ground of insufficient evidence, or some other cause; or he might get off with a term of imprisonment; but by pleading insanity he accepts one of two certaintieseither to be shut up for life in an insane asylum

or be hanged. abstract of it. These provisions we have men- haven of Crete," which "lieth toward the tioned do not seem to cover cases where a criminal is insane at the time of committing the deed and recovers his sanity subsequently. This undoubtedly happens sometimes, but in nearly all harbor. It lay "toward the southwest and instances the plea of temporary insanity is a subterfuge. It may be the intent of the California law to include in the provisions named all cases where insanity is pleaded, acting on the "thence, they sailed close by Crete." How principle that a man who has been in saue once and committed murder is liable to other similar aberrations, and is, therefore, a constant menace to the safety of society. The possibility of "the south wind blew softly" and the three imprisoning for life in a mad-house a perfectly | hundred and six supposed "that they had obsane man, in punishment for a crime for which he is not morally responsible, should be avoided in every way, but it must be said that such a possibility is very rare. We venture to say that Pennsylvania and New-York a breeze correwith a law like the California one in force we should hear very little of insane murderers. the ship of the centurion and his fellow-voy-·Your temporary insane persons, with a tendency to homicide, are usually sane enough at all times to look out carefully for their own

the chances for dodging it as well as anybody. The Guiteau trial awakened an almost universal desire for a radical reform in our criminal laws on this insanity plea. His was an aggravated case of it, and he managed it so sailfully that many soft-hearted people to-day are

now. At present it is the most unsatisfactory feature of our criminal trials. "Experts" can case, and the more they swear the deeper be- avoid quicksands, finds now a perfect parallel, comes the muddle. Sometimes, indeed at nearly all times, the difference of opinion among them is honest. The trouble is not in them but in the inexact state of the science which they represent. But when the law says that if a man is insane he is to be imprisoned for life, and if he is not insane his pretense that he is is to be taken as evidence that he is a murderer, the field for expert testimony will be considerably limited. The influence of sympathy for the prisoner will be entirely removed, for whatever the verdict reached on his mental condition, it will be bad for him. There will be little inducement to take sides, and the prisoner's case will be decided more nearly on its merits than under the present system. But we venture to say that under the California law the experts would seldom be called in at all. Their services would not be merely restricted; they would virtually be abolished.

LEGAL*ASPECTS OF THE SHERIDAN CASE. The demand for the extradition of Mr. Parnell's zealous friend and follower, Sheridan, is based on a charge of complicity in murder. It must not be supposed that the crime of murder is limited by the laws of this country to the actual perpetration of the crime. Several of the States have gone far beyond the old common law rule and have included the accessory before the fact in the crime of the principal. "Such accessory," says Wharton, "although absent at the commission of the felony, if he procures, counsels, or commands another to commit said 'felony subsequently perpetrated in consequence of such counsel or command, is liable to be "charged with the crime." By the statutes of the State of New-York, the distinction has been abolished, and the accessory before the fact is liable to be included as a principal. It was decided in the case of Reg. vs. Williams (but this is a British case, that when procurement is by an intermediate agent it is not necessary that the accessory be cognizant of the name of the per-

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides that the extradition shall take place upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found would be sufficient to warrant committal. It would seem then that the definition of the crime and the mode of procedure will be regulated by the codes of criminal procedure of New-York. The Penal Code makes no distinction between accessories before the fact and principals, but provides that "a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offence or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.' The language of this statute is very elastic. It would seem unlikely that the British Government should demand the extradition of Sheridan without being possessed of evidence in addition to that already given at Kilmainham Jail. Political offences would, of course, be excluded under the Treaty.

THEY " ABODE IN THE SHIP,"

In his letter to the Grant Club at Albany on the occasion of the dinner recently given themselves by that organization, ex-Senator Conkling vividly recalls to the reader of the New Testament the circumstances under which the great Apostle to the Gentiles made his first landing at Malta. "Standing in the presence of reverses and grieving for events which seem not good for our country," wrote the ex-Senator, "the Grant Club and its members can say 'We abode in the ship';" and that is what the centurion and the soldiers who were with St. Paul might have said as they stood soldiers, 'except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved '."

landed at Malta it is written " there were two hundred and threescore and sixteen souls." occur at once to the thoughtful reader that the to the two hundred and seventy-six "souls" doabted if the ex-Senator in this figure runs on all-fours in every particular with the apostie, but in the respect that each told the centurion cept they abode in the ship, the resemblance is

It is written of the early part of the yovage which ended so disastrously at Malta, that they sailed slowly many days," and the same might be said with truth of the voyage of those who under ex-Senator Conkling's advice "abode in the ship." But " when much time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous "-a point corresponding in the voyage of the three hundred and six to that just preceding the arrival of world-"Paul admonished them" (and here is where the parallelism between Senator and Saint halts for a moment), " and said unto them, 'Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with "and ship, but also of our lives." The Senator did not perceive this. THE TRIBUNE did, however, and speke words of corresponding import to the centurion and the three hundred and six. We have not seen the full law but only an The centurion of Paul's time wintered in "a southwest and northwest." In the corresponding season in ex-Senator Conkling's time the three hundred and six wintered in a similar northwest." Then the elder record reads that "when the south wind blew softly, supposing "that they had obtained their purpose, loosing aptly this runs with the period when Colonel Thomas Ochiltree and others were engaged in scooping in " Southern delegations, when tained their purpose."

Following the soft south wind, however, it will be remembered that there came from sponding to what is described as happening to agers. "Not long after there arose against it a succeeding passage in the narrative of the centurion's shipwreck describes precisely the proceedings of the ex-Senator's crew. "And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up "into the wind, we let her drive." The student of current political history does not need to be reminded how, when the tempestuous wind called Euroclydon came up from Pennsylvania and New-York in the early spring of 1880, ship" at the command of ex-Senator Conkling. "let her drive." It is related that they who were

"quicksands, strake sail, and so were driven." The "undergirding" by means of the unit rule, always be found to swear on both sides of a by which the three hundred and six strove to and it is a remarkable coincidence that in both cases when they "strake sail" they "were driven." The third day of the voyage of the three hundred and six, which ended in shipwreck at Chicago, began with the effort of ex-Senator Conkling to exclude the delegates from West Virginia, and was occupied with the report of the Committee on Credentials. It is accurately described in the account of Paul's voyage. "And the third day we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship. And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was then taken 'away." Nor could the final event of the voyage of the three hundred and six be illustrated in a more fitting or forcible figure of speech than in the actual description of what happened to the apostle and his companions. The narrative runs: "And falling into a place "where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the forepart stuck fast, and remained unmovable, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves." We must congratulate Mr. Conkling upon the felicity with which in a single sentence he has connected the shipwreck at Malta with the disaster at Chicago. He has covered the canvas with a single sweep of the brush. They all " abode in

the ship." We might pursue the figure as to "the barbarous people" who in both cases showed the shipwrecked ones "no little kindness"; we might, indeed, call attention to the fact that the ex-Senator holds over the Saint in the respect that while only one viper came out of the bundle of sticks which the latter had gathered, and tastened on his hand, the ex-Senator does not hesitate to say that out of the bundle he gathered several have come to sting him. But that would be foreign to our purpose, and his. Our only wish is to draw out the full meaning of the ex-Senator's beautiful sentiment: "We abode in the ship."

A MARINE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The attention recently attracted in England to the position of ship surgeons and the necessity for a radical revision of the medical and sanitary departments of the mercantile marine appears likely to result in some action by the Board of Trade looking to the appointment of medical officers as efficials of the British Government, responsible to the Government alone. The ground taken by Dr. Richard Irwin at a meeting of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association led to the passage of a resolution requesting Government inquiry into the status and efficiency of surgeons upon passenger ships, and this request has been taken up by the leading medical journals of Great Britain. This is, of course, a subject in which Americans are deeply interested, inasmuch as we furnish the bulk of the cabin passengers between this country and England, while it is also a matter of importance that the thousands of immigrants yearly coming here should land in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Now we find that there were 2,518 deaths among the 1,563,644 passengers to New-York during the ten years ended December, 1880, and 185 deaths among the 315,850 persons who sailed on English ships for this country last year. All the emigrants underwent three separate medical examinations before embarking and were rated as perfectly healthy. On this account therefore it is considered that a mortality in transit fully equal to the rate among a stationary population is much higher than can be justified. The key of the trouble appears to be that Government supervision ends with the embarkation of passengers, to begin again only at their landing. During transit there is no sanitary authority but that of the captain and the surgeon, the latter of whom is dependent around the fire for which the apostle had upon the ship-owners for employment, and, as "gathered a bundle of sticks," for it is recorded | Dr. Irwin properly states, can never be an indethat "Paul said to the centurion and to the pendent guardian of the health of passengers when their needs conflict with the money interests of his employer. The rates of remun-And they abode in the ship. Of those who eration for the ship surgeon are too contemptible to attract capable and experienced men. These rates vary from £5 to £10 a month, and Just thirty less than the three hundred and six on one line where the surgeon receives £9 a immortals who landed at Chicago, but it will month we are told that he is forced to "sign articles" at one shilling a month, the remaining "bundle of sticks" which the apostle gathered | £8 19s. being held in abeyance as a form of semay have amounted to thirty, and these added | curity for his giving satisfaction in every way to his employers. The surgeon has no control make the analogy complete. It may be over the ventilation and sanitary condition of the ship. Such matters are left to the captain, who is apparently expected to come forward and accuse himself and his employers. A and soldiers that they could not be saved ex- searching examination into such matters is undoubtedly needed.

It seems to be the opinion of competent sanitarians and of leading medical publications in England that the evidence which has already been brought out justifies the Board of Trade in asking Parliament for power to institute a Marine Medical Service and to take under its direction the sanitary administration of Atlantic emigrant steamers. The matter, as we have said, is one appealing forcibly to Americans, especially at the present time, in view of the speedy bethe other centurion from his trip around the ginning of the usual immense transatlantic travel. Additional legislation by Congress will be necessary, and it appears important that some clear understanding should be reached on this matter with the English Government. No ship-"hurt and much damage, not only of the lading | owners really anxious to provide the best possible safeguards for the health of their passengers could object seriously to a disinterested Government control of the Marine Medical Service, and it would seem that this offers the surest means of securing an efficient, authoritative and thorough sanitary management upon passenger vessels.

PREFERENTIAL ASSIGNMENTS. The principal merchants of New-York, Albany and Troy have presented a petition to the Legislature asking that the assignment laws be amended general bankruptcy law. The principle of such a law not only torbids preferences at the moment of failure, but is retrospective in its operation and sets aside all voluntary conveyances of property made in contemplation of insolvency.

There are, however, in nearly all large failures some instances in which one rank of creditors has some moral if not legal right to priority over the rest. Where moneys have been deposited at interest by employes of a firm without participating in the profits, or where the capital of deceased partners belonging to their widows and orphans remains as tempestnous wind, called Euroclydon." The strict right, may justify a preference over general creditors. The framers of the Senate Bankruptcy oilt seem to have had this view in mind when they provided "that any conveyance, transfer or payment made and received in view of bankrupter may be set aside if found contrary to the just rights of other creattors." The provision did not actually defeat such transfers, but left a general discretion with the Court to deal with them. There is a disposition to regard the whole question too much from the point of view of great cities where ample banking accommodation exists and no one need be at a oss as to where to deposit his savings. But in

amounts from the debtor is to aim . blow at confidence between man and man.

Another view of the case arises where traders obtain loans from a banker to help them in an emergency. The abolition of preferences will render it dangerous for banks to make advances to any man whose position is questionable, and the propertion of failures may be increased by rendering such assistance impossible. Suon a jurisdiction over preferences as was contemplated by the Senate Bankruptey bill would, in the varied conditions of traders in cities and country places, involve less harm and injustice than a hard and fast line, either preventingsall preferences or leaving it, as at present, to the debtor to prefer whom he pleases. However, of the two evils, the entire abolition of preferences will probably be the least.

PERSONAL.

Governor Stephens, of Georgia, is just recovering from a serious attack of sickness.

"Bill" Nye is reported by The Boomerang to be in a hopeful condition at Greeley, Col. His wife feels confident that his entire recovery is a matter only of time—a few months at most.

It has just been discovered that the man who was found dead in his bed in a hotel at Ostend, Belginm, on July 4, 1881, was E. V. Sutter, son of the discoverer of gold in California, General John Sutter. The Paris Gazette des Tribunaux reports that a man

was recently found on the road near Sevres in a starving condition, who, on being taken to a hospital and restored to consciousness, declared himself to be Don Alfonso Juarez, a nephew and at one time orderly to the famous General and President Juarez of Mexico. He had been, he said, banished from Mexico and abandoned by his relatives. It is announced that on his return from India the

Marquis of Ripon will be offered a dukedom. His family has been rapidly advanced in the peerage. "Prosperity" Robinson, a younger son of Lord Grantham, was made Viscount Goderich in 1827, and afterward Earl of Ripon. The present holder of the peerage, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, succeeded his uncle in the earldom, and was made Marquis in 1871. Should he be made a duke, the family will have taken four steps in the peerage in little more than half a century.

Mr. Ernest W. Longfellow has informed the Longfellow Memorial Association of Cambridge that he and his brother and sisters have decided to give to the association a lot of land 120 teet wide on Brattle-st. and 240 feet wide on Mount Auburn-st., being a part of the grounds opposite their father's former home. The gift, subject to conditions regarding the laying out of paths and the placing of the statue in the centre, facing Mount Auburn-st., has been accepted. At the last meeting of the asso-ciation, James Russell Lowell was elected presi-dent; Oliver Wendell Holmes, C. W. Eliot, J. G. Whittier, C. Dean and E. N. Horsford, vice-presi-dents; Arthur Gilman, secretary; and Benjamin Vanchen, transport Vaughan, treasurer.

Professor Peter Merian, who died at Basel last onth, was one of Switzerland's ablest scientists and most highly honored citizens. He had reached the age of eighty-seven years, and still retained, says The London Times, his faculties unimpaired almost to the last. He had never occasion to use spectacles; and his latest writings were characterized by all the vigor and clearness of his earliest. Less than a fortnight before his death he was busy from morning to night among the mineralogical and geological collections of the Museum and in the Natural History Library of the University, which he himself founded sixty years ago. Peter Merian's first work, published in 1821, on the formatten of the Jura in canton Basel, marked an epoch in the progress of geology. This work was followed by another on the geology of the Black Forest. In 1824, while holding the Chair of Chemistry and Physics, he was, for the first time, elected Rector of the University of Basel. At a later period he became Professor of Mineralogy and Geol ogy, a position which he retained for more than half a century. But the professor did not confine his a century. But the professor did not confine his attention exclusively to science; he was also an active politician. In 1830 his fellow-citizens made him a member of the Great Council of the canton, and in 1834, when Basel, owing to religious differences, was divided into demi-cantons, he became a member of the State Council of Basel the city, and in that position did much to improve public education and promote the prosperity of his beloved University. In 1833 he founded the Academic Society, an institution which, under his fostering care, has thriven beyond the hopes of the most sanguine.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Skaneateles constable recently posted the wing notice: "The following effects of John Downball room in the Centre Hotel, viz.: 1 heven in scenery,

The Khedive's medal for the English troops who took part in the Egyptian campaign is in the form of a bronze star, of a similar pattern to the one given to the troops who took part in General Roberts's march from Cabul to Candahar. On the obverse are the name and initials of the Khediye in Egyptian, while on the reverse is an engraving of the Pyramids

This is the way in which the Meteorological Office at London, in response to an underwriter's inquiry, disposes of the remains of the late Professor Wiggins : "The prophecy to which you allude emanates from some man in the Finance Department of the Canadian Government. It is utter nonsense. No living man can prediet the weather two days beforehand, much less six months. The idea that the Admiraity have ordered ships to be in port is also absurd and utterly false."

Another plaster cast of a human form has lately been taken from the mould left in the ashes of Pompeli. From the place and posture it is evident that the man was overtaken by the ashes while endeavoring to the head is bent backward, and the skull is perfectly preserved. The open lips disclose five upper and five lower teeth, white and even. The left arm is half raised and the florers one-half shut; the right arm is pressed against the body and the closed fist resis on the stomach. Two rather small keys were found near the body.

The astonishment and alarm at the rapid increase of drunkenness in Switzerland has lately been further stimulated by an official report drawn up by M. Challand, director of an asylum at Berg. He declares that every year on an average, 250 deaths are directly due to alcoholism, and that from 1,600 to 1.700 more are indirectly caused by excessive drinking. The workmen in Switzerland, who are very poorly paid, eke out their scanty supply of food with a cheap cau-de-vie, which is nothing more than an alcohol obtained from potatoes, and very poorly rectified, but which is coned at the rate of from fifteen to twenty quarts yearly ach inhabitant, and thus constitutes a widely disted national poison.

About four years ago, Lawrence DeGraff, a farmer of Amsterdam, N. Y., was robbed of \$850 which he had carelessly left in a shed. Suspicion fell on a young man named Dugan, but there was not evidence enough to convict him. Recently, however, in the course of his trial for sheep-stealing, Dugan was adjudged to be insane and sent to the Utica Asylum. Last week, Thursday evening, DeGraff and his daughter were sitting at home when they heard a knock at the kitchen so as to prevent preferences to favored creditors. A saw the retreating figure of a woman. On the doorstep they found a package and the following rote: "Dear tion is one of those which ought to be settled by a fren. This money is yours. My man took it out of your cow shed. On his death-bed he wants me to give it to you." The package contained \$867 in bills. The police think that young Dugan was the thief and that he gave the money to his father, whose conscience, stimulated perhaps by his son's calamity, has at last compelled him to return it.

A man who encounters the stern realities of life under the poetical name of James Torrington Spencer Lidstone lately sued a London furniture-maker for \$30, the price of 100 copies of a work which he called "The Londonlad," and described as an advertising medium. The defendant admitted receiving the goods, but said that they were worthless, and that he had been induced to subscribe for tuem by the most exa loan-such instances, although they involve no traordinary representations on the part of the plaintiff, who declared that he was commissioned by the Government of Canada to ascertain the names of manufactur ers of artistic furniture, etc., in England, and by means of his "poems" to secure for those who advertised vast amount of business from the native Princes and others in Manitoba. It may be remarked in passing that 'native Princes" was a stroke of genius. The defendant accordingly paid for a " poem," and this is a sample

'Him 'fore whom each furniture vender, Dagon-like, doth fall, Supplied the whole of my mother's rooms in Torring-ton Hall."

When the defendant discovered the fraud he sent his measenger with the books to the plaintiff, who refused rent and ridiculous sham, serving no other purpose than to convince every intelligent man
to whom it is submitted that the Senators who

would ever have discovered that he was insane
at all. Under such a law "expert" testimony
with the apostle "nsed helps, undergirding the
would ever have discovered that he was insane
at all. Under such a law "expert" testimony
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at all. Under such a law "expert" testimony
of a water-jug broke and the utensil fell upon the messenger, disabiling him for several days. The Judge gave

To take away the power of protecting such the poet a week in which to try to show that he was no

POLITICAL NOTES.

If it should become necessary to convend the new Senate in extra session on the 5th of March two seats on the Republican side of the House will be vacant, unless the contest in Michigan should be speedily brought to a closs and the Governor of New-Hampshire appoints a Sanator to succeed Mr. Rollins. The Demo-crats have been wiser and have filled all the vacancies on their side.

The Tennesee Democrats having cheated their creditors out of half of their dues, are so elated with their success that they imagine they are competent to bandle the tariff question for the whole country. The Legislature has a joint resolution before it instructing the Senators and Representatives from the State to vote to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis. It is claimed that the resolution will pass both Houses by a nearly unanimous Democratic vote. Some Democrat about hint to these repudiators that the best thing they can do their party is to keep quiet. The people are in no ood to tolerate a party that draws its inapiration from

There is some talk of making the Hon. W. C. De Paum the Republican nomines for Governor of Indiana next year. He would doubtless make a strong candidate. His sterling character, his well-known benevolence and his success in building up one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country have made him very popular throughout the State. The free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party drove him into the Republican party. It is not known whother he would accept a nomination. He has made no sign thus far that indicates that he desires such an honor.

While the great majority of the Democratic papers are fighting protection for home industries under cover of some artifice, a few of the party organs express their convictions piainly. The Louisville Courier-Jour-nal is one of these. It wants "a tariff for revenue only," and it says so. The Charleston News and Courier 1 another paper of the same class. It heads its account of the destructive course of the Democrats in Congress with the legend, "Fighting for Free Trade." That states the case exactly, and if the other Democratic papers will be as frank they will command more respect and exert more influence.

Some Democratic statesmen in Massachusetts with an itching for notoriety recently presented a petition to their party friends in the State Legislature, urging the passage of the bill granting the right of sufrage in municipal elections to women, and then sent lithographic copies or the petition to the newspapers, asking that it might be commented on and copied. The St. Louis Republican accommodates them in part as follows: "We have received a lithographic copy of a petition, signed exclusively by Democrats of Massachusetts, addressed to the Legislature of that State, praying for the passage of the Woman Suffrage bill now pending for the passage of the Woman Suffrage bill now pending in that body. The Massachusetts Democrate, having cleated Ben Butler Governor, seem to be prepared for almost anything; but they will, we think, have a hard time in getting outside sympatry. Even at home it seems to be rather up-hill werk. The newspapers report a brilliant cauvase by 'our Phone' in and around Boston, but it is the result, doubtless, of the lady's attractiveness as a speaker rather than of the merits of her cause."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Lillian Russell will make her first appearance since her recent severe!!hess at the Cosmo-politan Theatre Concert, on Sunday evening.

That charming work, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," will continue at the Casino only through next week.

"Heart and Hand" ceases at the Bijou Opera House with this week. On Monday evening Messrs. Gunter and Williams's musical comedy, "The Dime Novel," will be produced.

The London World says it is reported by persons who have heard portions of the new cratorio, "King David," which Mr. G. Macfarren is writing for the Leeds Festival, that it promises to be the most gental and melodious work of that composer.

In the renewed production of "Iolanthe" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning on Monday evening, the parts of lolanthe and the Fairy Queen will be supported by Miss Marte Jansen and Miss Augusta Roche, the original representatives of those characters. The scenery at the Fifth Avenue will be that heretofors in use for the same play at the Standard Tuestre.

The next rehearsal and concert of the Oratorio Society occur on unusual days of the week, viz: on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening, 6th and 7th, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given, the solo parts being undertaken, by Madame Gaorielle Bosius, Mrs. O. H. Fellows, Miss Emily Winant, Mrs. F. J. Kirpal, Mr. Jules Jordan, Mr. H. Bersin, Mr. E. Coletti and Mr. Max Heinrich.

Mr. Cowen's Scandinavian symphony was lately performed at Glasgow, under the direction of the composer, and was received with genuine enthustasm. At one of the Glasgow series, in the absence of Mr. Manns, Mr. Cowen conducted the entire concert, and the programme included his suite, "The Language of Flowers," and a new orchestral piece entitled "Meiodie h la Espagnole," which is said to be very charm-

There was a large attendance at the third of the Morgan matinees yesterday. The chief organ numbers were an allegretto of Guilmant, the concert-satz of Thiele, and two Chopin valses (in A and D flat) very well transcribed for organ. In answer to applause Mr gan gave Händel's "Harmonious Blacksmith." Miss Morgan, who was recalled, gave much pleasure by her graceful harp playing. Miss Carrie E. Mason assisted. She was twice techled after singing two Schumann songs, and replied with the "Two is Company, and Three is None," and "Cherry Ripe."

THE BENKLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The first really noteworthy collection of aintings offered for sale this season was shown at a private view" on Wednesday in the usual unsatisfactory manner at the Leavitt Art Gallery. We say unsatisfactory because the members of the sterner sex were, by the terms of the invitations, restricted to the hours between 8 and 10 in the evening, and experience has abundantly shown that gaslight, crowded rooms and the inevitable adjuncts of a supper table and clouds of tobacco smoke cannot be reconciled with a " view " of the pictures. It was possible, to be sure, to obtain under protest a hurried glance at the paintings in the morning, but after I o'clock "ladies only " were admitted-a singular custom which Mr. Leavitt persists in following, with some excuse perhaps in the case of the Wolfe collection, but without the shadow of the most prudish reason in the present instance. The societies of artists in the city have learned the wisdom of abandoning evening views for critics and of allowing those whose business it is to write regarding pictures a fair opportunity of seeing what they have to deal with. It is time that Mr. Leavist should learn this lesson, and we trust that in the future he will see fit to make proper arrangements for seeing his exhibitions by daylight and under suitable condi-The sixty-six paintings exhibited at this gallery are

the property of Mr. J. C. Runkle, a gentleman well

known as a collector of what are commonly termed

"high-class" paintings, chiefly of the French school,

which he has frequently shown at the exhibitions of the

Union League Club. This collection affords a fair representation of the work which has been most popular among American amateurs for the last five years. Once the Dusseldorf school held firm sway, now a small circle of French painters still reign. Yet there are not wanting abundant signs of a more general recognition soon to come for the Holland and Spanish schools and some of the younger Freuch painters. Mr. Runkle's collection is interesting as offering the first break in the apathy which has characterized the sales galleries this season. There is no single picture of the importance of Regnault's "Automedon," but the average is higher than that of the Morton-Hoe collection shown at this gallery a year ago, while, without any direct es ison between landscapes and figure-pieces, it is safe to that exhibitled by Mr. Wolfe last March. The majority of Mr. Runkle's pictures are landscapes and of cabinet ize. We find five by Diaz, four by Dupré, three each by Daubigny and Troyon, two by Corot and seven by Charles Jacque. It would be preposterous to claim that all these pictures are even fair examples of the great artists whose names they bear, and it is hardly necessary to say that heralded collections of foreign pictures, names are made to cover a multitude of sine. In No. 63, for example, "Cuptd's Flight," by Diaz, we fail to discover any grace of expression; nor is there the richness and radiance which we might look for in his "Flowers," No. 18. There is usually some lingering beauty of coloring. some trace of the master's skill to his work, whatever the haste with which the picture was knocked off for the market, and we seem to find more than this in the Study of Trees," No. 28, which, save for the hard and awkward painting of patches of sky among the foliage. is a more satisfying example than is often met with. The little landscape by Troyon, No. 20, deserves more unstituted praise. The foreground pool and sedges, the bit of foliage, the interrupted perspective and the heavy gray clouds are blended into a delightful study in color, without becoming merely decorative, for each preserves its individuality and proper relations. There is something attractive, too, in the clever little

Boy and Donkey " by the same artist. The three plo tures by Daubigny are of a higher character than usual tu such exhibitions. Best of the three is the "Evening." a spring landscape, with a cluster of trees on the left. broad plain beyond and cows and figures near the water in the foreground. Even more restful and tender is "The Hamlet" by Theodore Rousseau, which, with the